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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/821,223	03/29/2001	Vernon S. Cheng	2002268	5396
34018	7590	11/01/2005	EXAMINER	
GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP 77 WEST WACKER DRIVE SUITE 2500 CHICAGO, IL 60601-1732			LE, NHAN T	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2685	
DATE MAILED: 11/01/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/821,223	CHENG, VERNON S.	
	Examiner Nhan T. Le	Art Unit 2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6,8-10 and 12-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-6,8-10 and 12-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1-3, 8, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wicks et al (US 5,796,394).

As to claim 1, Wicks teaches a wireless digital communications network comprised of: a base unit (see fig. 1, number 108, col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67) that inherently includes a first transceiver capable of conducting wireless communications via a first cordless telephone communications protocol, a microprocessor circuit operably connected with the first wireless transceiver, digital storage accessible by the microprocessor, a first communications port comprising a telephone line interface capable of communicating with a first communications network and receiving audio signals from the microprocessor, and a second communications port capable of establishing communication with a second communications network (see col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67); a cordless telephone handset (see fig. 1, number 110, col. 3, lines 52-67), which handset inherently includes a second wireless transceiver capable of conducting voice telephony via the first cordless telephone communications protocol with the first transceiver (see col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67); a digital electronic device (see fig. 1, number 122, col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-

67) that inherently includes a third wireless transceiver capable of communicating digital data other than that required for voice telephony whereby communications can occur between the digital electronic device and the second communications network with the first transceiver via the first cordless telephone communications protocol (see col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 4, lines 1-67) .

As to claim 2, 3, Wicks teaches wherein the digital electronic device is a general purpose computer system (see col. 3, lines 52-67); personal digital assistant (see col. 3, lines 52-67).

As to claim 8, Wicks teaches the digital communication network includes connectivity with the Internet (see fig. 1, number 106, col. 4, lines 1-23).

As to claim 12, Wicks teaches the base unit, cordless telephone handset and digital electronic device are each associated with a unique device identification number since each device is automatically assigned with a unique identification number by the manufacture factory (see col. 2, lines 25-36).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 4-6, 14 -18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546).

As to claims 4, 5, Wicks fails to teach the computer or PDA is further comprised of a microphone for audio input and an audio output, and voice data is routed between the computer microphone and audio output and the base unit telephone line interface, via the third transceiver and the first transceiver, to conduct voice telephony. Peterson teaches the computer is further comprised of a microphone for audio input and an audio output, and voice data is routed (see Peterson fig. 5, numbers 33, 38, 40, 62, col. 5, lines 1-29) between the computer microphone and audio output and the base unit telephone line interface, via the third transceiver and the first transceiver, to conduct voice telephony. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Peterson into the system of Wicks in order to transmit and receive digital data (as suggested by Peterson col. 17, lines 53-55).

As to claim 6, the combination of Wicks and Peterson teaches the digital electronic device further includes an audio input that routes voice data to the third transceiver for transmission to the first transceiver, and an audio output that receives voice data from the third transceiver transmitted by the first transceiver (see Peterson fig. 5, numbers 33, 38, 40, 62, col. 5, lines 1-29), whereby voice telephony can be conducted with the digital electronic device through the base unit telephone line interface.

As to claims 14, 15, the combination of Wicks and Peterson teaches the digital electronic device is a portable display tablet further comprised of a flat-panel LCD display screen (see Peterson fig. 10, number 98, col. 17, lines 64-67, col. 18, lines 1-

18), and a video driver circuit (see Peterson fig. 10, number 108, col. 17, lines 64-67, col. 18, lines 1-18) that displays data received from the third transceiver on the LCD display screen.

As to claim 16, the combination of Wicks and Peterson further teaches the first wireless transceiver communicates voice data with the second transceiver while simultaneously communicating non-voice data with the third transceiver, where voice data means data representative of audio data and control data appurtenant to the communication of data representative of an audio signal (see Peterson col. 12, lines 36-67).

As to claim 17, the combination of Wicks and Peterson further teaches the digital electronic device is further comprised of means for displaying data received by the third transceiver (see Peterson fig. 10, number 98, col. 17, lines 64-67, col. 18, lines 1-18).

As to claim 18, the combination of Wicks and Peterson teaches the base unit for communicating digital data with digital data communication network (see Peterson col. 10, lines 6-24) and connecting to internet access (see Peterson col. 7, lines 24-50). However, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the base station further comprised of an email client that receives email from and transmits email to the second digital communications network via the base unit communication port. The examiner takes Official Notice that base station connecting to email client is known in the art for communicating data from the base unit processor to a digital data communication network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Wicks and Peterson for connecting base station with email client in order to send or receive emails.

3. Claims 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Schnoor et al (US 5,825,618).

As to claim 9, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach wherein the communication port is disposed on expansion module that can be installed into or removed from the base unit. Schnooner teaches wherein the communication port is disposed on expansion module (see col. 2, lines 24-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Schnoor into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to eliminate the need for wiring or cable to interconnect the hub with additional communication ports in an expansion module (as suggested by Schnoor col. 2, lines 33-36).

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Haight et al (US 2001/0041531).

As to claim 10, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the communication network in which the base unit is comprised of analog data modem capable of communicating data from the base unit microprocessor to digital data communications network through the telephone line interface. Haight teaches the communication network in which the base unit is comprised of modem capable of communicating data from the base unit to data communications network through the

telephone line interface (see paragraphs 0067, 0074). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Haight into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to receive and exchange data through the network hub.

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Kim (US 5,420,577).

As to claim 13, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the data communicated between the first transceiver and third transceiver is encrypted using a variable encryption key. Kim teaches the data communicated between the first transceiver and third transceiver is encrypted using a variable encryption key (see col. 1, lines 46-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Kim into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to enhance the communication network security.

1. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wicks et al (US 5,796,394) in view of Peterson et al (US 6,728,546) further in view of Reeds (US 5,172,414).

As to claim 19, the combination of Wicks and Peterson fails to teach the base unit is further comprised of a first encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the digital electronic device, and a second encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the second communications network. Reeds teach the base unit is further comprised of a first encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the digital electronic device, and

a second encryption key for encrypting data transmitted to the second communications network (see col. 3, lines 35-42). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Reeds into the system of Wicks and Peterson in order to enhance the communication network security.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-10, 12-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Sprigg et al (US 6,847,819) teaches adaptive transport TCP/IP phone management.

Mc Elvaney (US 20010001610) teaches remote internet telephone device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nhan T. Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7892. The examiner can normally be reached on 08:00-05:00 (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

N/Le
Nhan Le

Nguyen Vo
6-27-2005

NGUYEN T. VO
PRIMARY EXAMINER